UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI EASTERN DIVISION

RICHARD SADDLER, Plaintiff,) No. 4:20-CV-105-HEA v. CARVANA LCC, Defendant.

MOTION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY EDWARD AUTREY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

AUGUST 5, 2020

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff: Richard Sadler (Pro Se)

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Manchester, MO 63021

For Defendant: Marshall Thomas McFarland, Esq.

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Gayle D. Madden, CSR, RDR, CRR REPORTED BY:

Official Court Reporter

United States District Court

111 South Tenth Street, Third Floor

St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 244-7987

(Produced by computer-aided mechanical stenography.)

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(Proceedings commenced via videoconference at 1:55 p.m.)
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              THE COURT:
                          This is the matter of Richard Sadler
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     versus Carvana LLC, Case No. 19SL-CC05679. The matter is now
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     before the Court on this date for purposes of proceeding on
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     hearing on Defendant Carvana's motion to compel arbitration
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     and dismiss action or, in alternative, to stay. The Plaintiff
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     is present and is proceeding pro se, without counsel.
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     Defendant is present through counsel. We are proceeding in
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     this matter consistent with the matters and requirements of
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     the CARES Act and also consistent with the Order of Judge Rod
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     Sippel, the Chief Judge for this Eastern District of Missouri,
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     issued to effectuate the continued operations of the Court
     during COVID-19 pandemic circumstances.
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              Mr. Sadler, are you ready to proceed?
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              MR. SADDLER: I am, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Maxwell, are you
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     ready to proceed?
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              MR. MCFARLAND: Mr. McFarland. Yes, I'm ready to
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     proceed, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. McFarland.
                                          I'm sorry. All right.
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              DEPUTY CLERK: And then we had another attorney just
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     enter, Allison --
              THE COURT: All right. Allison --
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              DEPUTY CLERK: Allison Lee.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Lee.
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              DEPUTY CLERK: Allison. Allison Lee.
              THE COURT: We can't hear you.
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              DEPUTY CLERK: You need to unmute.
                       Oh, I'm sorry. I was muted. Good
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             MS. LEE:
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     afternoon. I'm local counsel for Carvana, so I'll defer to
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    Mr. McFarland.
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              THE COURT: Yes.
             DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             You're still proceeding pro se, representing
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     yourself, Mr. Sadler; is that correct?
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             MR. SADDLER: I am, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Any questions about this
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     proceeding today before we get underway with it?
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             MR. SADDLER: Absolutely. Thank you, Your Honor.
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     quess one question I have as far as etiquette -- how do we --
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     with regards to something in which we may object to, do we
     allow the other side to finish? How do you want to handle
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     that? How should I proceed?
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              THE COURT: Well, since it's a motion, you know, and
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     it's the Defendant's motion, Defendant will get to go first to
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     argue the motion, and then once the Defendant finishes their
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     argument on the motion, his argument on the motion, you'll
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     have an opportunity to respond to his arguments and state your
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     position with regard to whether the motion should be granted
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     or not.
              Okay?
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              MR. SADDLER: Okay. And this is dealing with the
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    motion with regards to remanding?
                               We're dealing with the motion to
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              THE COURT: No.
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     compel arbitration and dismiss the action or, in the
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     alternative, the motion to stay.
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              MR. SADDLER: I don't -- I -- that's -- that's --
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     there's a misunderstanding because I had -- when I had spoken
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     with your clerk or whomever that young lady who called me, it
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     was my understanding that we had to deal with the issue of
     whether or not the Court has jurisdiction.
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              THE COURT: Well, that's all related to the motion to
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     compel as well as the motion to dismiss. I don't think that
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     you had filed a motion to remand in the case.
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              MR. SADDLER: Yes.
              THE COURT: You did?
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              MR. SADDLER: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: When did you file it?
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              And did you send copies to the Defendant's attorneys?
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              MR. SADDLER: I did. I emailed it to counsel as
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     well.
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              DEPUTY CLERK: These are the pending motions I show.
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              MR. MCFARLAND: Your Honor, to clarify this --
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              THE COURT: You know, I note that -- I note that
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     there's an objection to the removal, but there is no motion to
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8/5/2020 Motion Hearing 5 1 remand that's been filed. Mr. McFarland, what were you going to say? 2 3 MR. MCFARLAND: I was just going to point out the objection to removal that was filed on February 20th, but it 4 5 appears Your Honor has --6 MR. SADDLER: Yeah, I misspoke. Thank you. 7 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, 8 Mr. McFarland, with your argument. 9 MR. MCFARLAND: Thank you. Thomas McFarland here on 10 behalf of Carvana LLC. This is Carvana's motion to compel 11 arbitration and to dismiss the action or, in the alternative, 12 to stay. This is a fairly straightforward motion, Your Honor. 13 As you are certainly aware, when -- when deciding motions to 14 compel arbitration, the standard is -- is threefold. 15 whether a valid arbitration agreement exists, whether the 16 dispute falls within the scope of that agreement, and whether 17 any applicable contract principles subject the agreement to revocation. And put simply, all three of those factors are 18 19 present in this case. As Your Honor may recall, Plaintiff 20 initially filed this action or a similar action in the county 21 court for St. Louis County, which we removed to Your Honor and 22 was remanded back to the Circuit Court, but in that petition,

amongst others, an arbitration agreement with Carvana LLC.

which was verified, the Plaintiff swore that he entered into,

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That arbitration agreement is within a retail installment

contract between my client and the Plaintiff for the purchase of a particular vehicle that is in dispute here. That arbitration agreement controls this matter. It is a valid arbitration agreement. It satisfies the requirements for binding contracts under Missouri law. There's offer and acceptance, and it's supported by valid consideration. In an attempt to -- to avoid that arbitration agreement in this refiled action, Plaintiff has declined to reference the arbitration agreement as one of the documents that he entered into with my client. Notwithstanding that, it's still valid; it still exists. The first threshold, the first factor, is satisfied here.

The terms of the arbitration agreement, which can be found on page 4 of Carvana's motion, document 8, page 4, states that we both agree that if we have a dispute, either of us can decide to resolve it by using arbitration. Arbitration is a formal process for resolving disputes without going to court. By choosing arbitration, we are both giving up our right to go to court, except small claims court, to resolve our dispute. In arbitration, a neutral person, called an arbitrator, listens to both of us and decides how our dispute is resolved. Arbitrator decisions are enforceable, just like a court order. Unlike court orders, these decisions are subject to very limited review by a court. Once a decision is made, it is final except in very limited circumstances. In

arbitration, we both give up our right to a judge or a jury, and as a result, there is no jury trial. That is contained in the arbitration agreement. It's a broad provision. The first factor is satisfied.

Secondly, the dispute at issue here falls within the scope of the arbitration agreement. Plaintiff's initial verified petition contained two causes of action for breach of contract and misrepresentation, if I do recall. His since refiled action contains those two causes of action as well as five additional causes of action. The causes of action are breach of the retail installment contract of which the arbitration agreement is made part, statutory fraud with relation to that contract, violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act with relation to that contract, breach of that contract's covenant of good faith and fair dealing, fraud or negligent misrepresentation and unjust enrichment. Each of these claims relates to the contract. But for the contract, my client and the Plaintiff would have no interaction.

The language of the -- of the arbitration agreement, which can be found on page 5 of Carvana's memorandum, identifies the specific claims that are subject to arbitration, and it identifies a myriad list. All of them are encompassed in this cause of action. It's any claim or dispute or controversy between Carvana and Mr. Saddler that

arises from, amongst others, the contract, the vehicle or its sale, any provision of goods and services with relation to the contract or the vehicle, the relationship that results from the contract, the financing terms, the credit applications, the servicing of the contract, the collection of amounts

Mr. Saddler owes to Carvana, repossession of the vehicle, his personal information, or, importantly, any attempts of rescission or termination of the contract. Respectfully — and then the clause finishes by saying, "'Claim' has the broadest reasonable meaning. It includes claims of every kind of nature. This includes initial claims, counterclaims, cross-claims, third-party claims, statutory claims, contract claims, negligence and tort claims, including claims of fraud and other intentional torts."

Respectfully, when viewed in light of the strong presumption in favor of arbitration that the Federal Arbitration Act embodies, this -- this provision encompasses the dispute. The case law states that when the language is broad like this, the dispute is arbitrable if it touches on the matters encompassed by the contract. Respectfully, Your Honor, the relationship between the parties would not exist but for this contract. The arbitration agreement is broad enough to encompass the dispute.

And, lastly, with regard to the second factor, the FAA states that all doubts are resolved in favor of

arbitration. My client has bargained for arbitration, and it's entitled to it here.

The last factor is whether any applicable contract principles subject the agreement to revocation, and put simply, there are no such principles here. Defendant or Plaintiff, in his response, attempts to now argue that -- essentially, that Carvana forged his signature on the arbitration agreement. That is directly contrary to the verified allegations in his first petition. He is simply trying to avoid the arbitration agreement, and that should not be permitted to go forward in this case.

Importantly, Plaintiff did not make this claim that Carvana forged his signature until 16 months after signing the arbitration agreement and well over eight months after filing his verified petition.

Additionally, Carvana has submitted the declaration of Joshua Brown, which is attached as Exhibit 1 to Carvana's reply in this matter, which is document 17. Mr. Brown's declaration, without going too far into it -- the Court can review that if it would like. It, essentially, states the steps and procedures that Mr. Sadler would have to go through to execute the arbitration agreement and that Mr. Saddler did in fact go through to execute the arbitration agreement.

These are all based off the review of Carvana's records, and in fact, Carvana would not deliver -- Carvana's business

practices do not permit the delivery of a vehicle if these documents were not executed. Put forward or put simply, he executed -- he executed the arbitration agreement. The declaration of Mr. Brown establishes that Carvana received what's called a Certificate of Completion that indicates all of these documents were executed. The DocuSign -- DocuSign is the application that Carvana uses to electronically sign documents -- that their customers use to electronically sign documents. The document envelope ID matches the signing of those documents, and the activity log that's attached to Mr. Brown's declaration establishes that this arbitration agreement was in fact executed.

And one -- one final point with regard to this is that the Plaintiff could have opted out of the arbitration agreement without penalty. Within 30 days of receiving the arbitration agreement, signing and receiving the arbitration agreement, he could have opted out without penalty at all. He chose not to do so. Carvana is entitled to arbitrate this matter. It's entitled to the limited discovery and review that arbitration brings and the cost savings that arbitration brings.

And, lastly, in -- in Plaintiff's response, he makes an argument that Carvana should be sanctioned. Put simply, Carvana has done nothing to warrant sanctions in this matter, and sanctions should not be avoided or should not be awarded.

And the final point is that when judging the respective declarations in this matter, Plaintiff's criminal history that's pointed out in the final section of Carvana's reply, doc 17, document 17, is -- should be considered by the Court. And unless Your Honor has any questions, that is the -- that is the extent of our argument.

THE COURT: Very well.

Mr. Sadler, your response please.

MR. SADDLER: Yes. Your Honor, two things. Number one, obviously, Defendant did not go into something that I think is very pertinent, and that is whether or not the Court actually has jurisdiction because of the jurisdictional issues that are at matter even to hear this. I think there is a jurisdictional issue with regards to how the Defendant has not only -- now that I have found out -- not only have created the -- the signed document with regards to arbitration that the Court needs to take attention to, but in addition, they're skipping over the fact of whether or not jurisdiction is -- is -- is appropriate, and I believe, for starters, they have not -- under any circumstances, have not shown that -- proven the burden that jurisdiction is actually -- is proper in this court, for starters.

And, secondly, with regards to the document that he's talking about, when the car was acquired, it was the same day in which I bought my house. I'll make a long story short

I closed on my house on, I believe, September 21st, and 1 2 then three hours later, while at my house, moving in, moving 3 boxes, the Carvana car pulled up. This was the second 4 automobile I had purchased from Carvana in the last -- it had 5 been within a four-month period of time from the delivery of 6 the second car on the 21st of September. Of course, going 7 through the whole process, the -- the agent or the deliverer 8 for Carvana, when they ship the car -- after he tried multiple 9 times in getting his computer to work, he could not. He had a 10 copy of the actual contract, which I've attached, affixed to 11 my filing, my second filing, and what changed from the first 12 time I was before you, Your Honor, to today, being in front of 13 you in this case, is the first case was clearly on a computer. 14 I bought that car. Everything was done on an iPad, on a 15 I returned that car 21 -- approximately laptop. I executed. 16 21 days later, almost under a month later. I bought the exact 17 same make, model, and color car. The only difference between -- well, there's multiple differences, but the 18 19 difference between the two is the car in which is the subject 20 of this hearing is the six-cylinder, where the first car was a 21 four-cylinder. So, in my recollection of the time in which we 22 were before you before, it was my understanding that I did 23 everything electronically. What changed is in my office, the 24 documents in which I signed with the Carvana agent present was 25 put in a box that was in my office. I didn't see that box

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13 until well after this process had already started. So counsel is correct. I did stipulate that I executed the document via their -- their tablet, but I did not do it in this one, and the reason being is that agent, which discovery will determine -- that agent who delivered that car simply asked me, "Can you hook up your printer, and can we make a copy of this so we can have a signed copy because I can't stand here and get my computer to work, my laptop," or the iPad or whatever he had in front of him. I was like, "Fine." So I did that. I went and got my printer hooked up. We made a copy. I signed everything. Now, whether or not it was an error of his or not, when I signed those documents, there was not a hard signed arbitration document. Again, I had assumed that I had signed one. So it was under the assumption because that's the information that Carvana had given me. Later to find out, when I find those signed documents, there is no signed copy of an arbitration agreement inside those documents. So for counsel to reference that he has valid proof, I believe what will help this -- this Court make a determination on whether or not there's a jurisdiction issue is discovery. That's kind of exactly what I told counsel, and that is I'm not opposed to coming up with a fixed amount. just don't know the value of the case today because what I -what I -- the facts I knew then are different than the facts I know today, and that's my issue with him.

Based on what counsel has given you with regards to the arbitration document, that document was not executed by Richard Sadler, so -- and I think that will come out in discovery, which is ultimately what I'm asking for. I rest on that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. McFarland.

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MR. MCFARLAND: Thank you, Your Honor. I will just come back to Mr. -- Mr. Brown's declaration. Mr. Saddler states that Carvana has no proof as to the execution, the electronic execution, of the arbitration agreement. That is simply not true. There is, first, Mr. Saddler's own sworn statement, his sworn allegation that he executed this document. It was only after Carvana moved for arbitration the first time and then moved for arbitration in this case again, because we moved for arbitration in the first case but the case was voluntarily dismissed before that motion could be heard, that Mr. Saddler now claims that Carvana went against its business practices and executed a copy in -- in -- with wet ink, which Carvana does not do, and if the Judge will look at Mr. Brown's declaration starting at paragraph -- starting at paragraph 13, Mr. -- Mr. Brown details the steps that Mr. Saddler took to execute these documents via DocuSign. Via his personal DocuSign portfolio, his personal DocuSign profile that he registered with Carvana, he executed those documents before the car was even delivered to him. The timing is

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established in Mr. Brown's declaration. There is simply no question as to whether this arbitration agreement was executed. Mr. Sadler did execute it. It is valid. It encompasses the dispute, and this dispute should be submitted to arbitration absent the discovery that Mr. Saddler seeks because, as we know from the first action, the discovery he seeks will be all-encompassing, including sending deposition notices to every single executive that Carvana identifies on its -- on its website. That's what Carvana is seeking to avoid here. What it's contractually entitled to avoid is the litigation process via the arbitration agreement. And really, that's -- that's all -- that's what we would rest on along with the fact that the Court can and should consider the -the Plaintiff's criminal history when it comes to crimes involving dishonesty when considering the -- the -- the existence of the arbitration agreement, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: And what is that criminal history? MR. MCFARLAND: In 2006, Mr. Saddler was convicted of two counts of mail fraud in this court, and in 2014, he was convicted of three counts of wire fraud. Carvana has attached those docket sheets as Exhibits 2 and 3 to its reply.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. McFarland?

MR. MCFARLAND: No. Thank you.

are available at document 17-2 and 17-3.

THE COURT: Anything else you care to respond to or state, Mr. Saddler?

MR. SADDLER: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. With regards to criminal history, as counsel brings up criminal history, I'm not sure of the relevance to that, but he brings it up. Also, keep in mind that Carvana is owned and operated by DriveTime, which the father, Mr. Garcia, is also a felon. Not only is he a felon as well through the -- through the savings and loan process, he also has been fined by the federal government in excess of approximately 15 to 20 million dollars, as of the last three years ago, because of predatory lending.

In addition to that, also, the SEC -- I don't know if it's still open or not -- is also looking at Carvana based on the fact that when they went public, they in turn hid the fact that Mr. Garcia, a felon, was a majority share. He owns over 80 percent of Carvana, the publicly traded company, and they hid that from the investors as that went -- as they went public. So that may still be an open file. I'm not sure.

But with that being said, the issue at hand is I acquired a car, and in acquiring a car, you're required in the state of Missouri -- they are a licensed dealer in the state of Missouri. It is their responsibility to give me a Certificate of Title. That's what this is all about. I asked for a Certificate of Title, and instead of getting a

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     Certificate of Title, after spending -- twice, I paid for
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     emissions. I used their FedEx and FedExed it to them. They
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     FedExed me an envelope. I sent it to them on two occasions.
     Since -- on May 5th or May 2nd, 2019, and I sent the first one
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     on October 18th, 2018. Both of those, those emissions
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     reports, were sent to Carvana. To this day -- I bought that
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     car September 21st, 2018. We're almost coming up on two
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     years. I still don't have a Certificate of Title. So there
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     is an issue with -- that's why we're here. That's all I've
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     asked for. I still haven't gotten it.
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              In addition, this Court doesn't have jurisdiction
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     over this matter because this should be remanded, I feel, back
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     to the lower court. I did -- I think through -- I'm not
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     saying that this may not come back to federal court later, but
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     I feel, as we sit here today, that the jurisdiction issue is
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     an issue that also needs to be dealt with, and I don't think
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     Carvana has proven that this Court actually has jurisdiction.
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     I rest, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. Let the record
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     reflect that this proceeding, this matter, will be taken under
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     submission, and you all will hear from me in a few days.
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     Okay?
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             MR. SADDLER: Will there be a separate hearing, Your
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Honor, for -- with regards to jurisdiction? Because that's originally what I had called and asked your [audio cutout]

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     for.
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              THE COURT: Well, again, you made an objection to the
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     removal, but you have never filed a motion for remand.
     objection to the removal, basically, saying you object to
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     removal, is not -- is not a motion to have it sent back to the
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     state court for jurisdiction purposes or lack of jurisdiction.
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     So see what happens when I make my ruling.
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              MR. SADDLER: Thank you.
              THE COURT: If there's a need for that, if there's a
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     need for that, you need to file a proper form. If not, that
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     will take care of that. Okay?
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              MR. SADDLER: I'll get it filed immediately.
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              MR. MCFARLAND: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MS. LEE: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you, all. Stay safe.
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     Stay well. Stay healthy.
              MR. SADDLER: You as well, Your Honor.
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              MR. MCFARLAND: You as well.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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          (Proceedings concluded at 2:21 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Gayle D. Madden, Registered Diplomate Reporter and Certified Realtime Reporter, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed Official Court Reporter of the United States

District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

I further certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings held in the above-entitled case and that said transcript is a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I further certify that this transcript contains pages 1 through 18 inclusive.

Dated at St. Louis, Missouri, this 24th day of October, 2021.

/s/ Gayle D. Madden

GAYLE D. MADDEN, CSR, RDR, CRR

Official Court Reporter